









foreign community north of Canton, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Russell came out to China for the first time in 1859, when he opened business in Canton under the style of Samuel Russell & Co., working in co-operation with Messrs. E. Carrington & Co., Cyrus Butler, and B. and T. C. Hopkin. For five years the firm continued its operations with varying success, and on 1st January, 1864, its business was wound up, and the house of Russell & Co. was organized in its stead, Mr. Philip Ammidon, who had been in China for some years as agent for Messrs. Brown & Ives, becoming a partner in the new firm with Mr. Samuel Russell, and an advertisement was published in the New York Evening Post of May 28th, 1864, notifying the public of the formation of the new firm, and giving references to over a dozen American houses whose names were prominent in connection with the China trade at that time. Amongst those instrumental in starting the firm we find another once famous, but now almost forgotten name, that of Mr. John Perkins Cushing (formerly of Perkins & Co., Canton and Boston), who finding himself hampered by more business than he could manage conveniently, transferred to the new house a considerable part of it, and so in a measure he may be considered as one of the founders of the firm lately deceased. It was, we imagine, through the instrumentality of Mr. Cushing that Russell & Co. became so intimately associated with the price of the Cantonese hong merchants, Houqua, with whom they were connected during the most exciting period of foreign intercourse with China, and the part of Mr. Cushing's name is referred to him as amongst the most interesting things ever written in connection with China. Up to the admission of Mr. W. H. Low, 1st January, 1869, Messrs. Russell and Ammidon were the only partners in the firm, but the new partner only remained till 1873, when he started for home in consequence of ill health and died at the Cape of Good Hope, in July 1873. Mr. Augustin Heard, senior, and Mr. J. M. Forbes, brother of Mr. R. B. Forbes, then joined Russell & Co.'s firm as partners, and the firm became Messrs. Cushing and Russell, returning to America in 1871, Mr. Heard was left as sole partner in the house, and finding the increasing business of the firm pressing too heavily upon him, Mr. John C. Green was invited to become a partner in 1874, Messrs. J. M. Forbes and Joseph Colledge being at the same time also provisionally admitted. Mr. W. C. Hunter, whose son is still connected with the firm, was admitted a partner in 1877, and is still living, we are glad to say. Messrs. A. L. Low, and Edward C. Green, who were admitted at the same time, and during the crisis in 1879, Mr. R. B. Forbes succeeded his brother as partner. During the Opium war, Messrs. Russell & Co. played a very prominent part in Canton, and their comrade was amongst the first seized by the Chinese officials, for connection with the import of the drug which had been interdicted. Shortly before this Russell & Co. had notified their constituents that they would no longer receive consignments of opium. During the interval between the first difficulties and the arrival of the British forces, the scene, Russell & Co. were constantly engaged in getting out tea and silks and bringing in cotton and general merchandise. Mr. Forbes says that the British merchants, after first reviling Americans for continuing the trade, afterwards saw their error and were glad to prosecute it to the utmost extent of their power under cover of the American and other flags, though shortly before Captain Elliott, British Superintendent of Trade, had addressed the Hong merchants, cautioning them not to buy English goods of Americans. This mistake, however, he afterwards frankly acknowledged and thanked Russell & Co. for the active part they had taken in keeping up the trade, as the merchandise got in and out before the closing of war, the greater the advantage to England. In common with the other great houses of the Factory, Russell & Co. had many ups and downs during the war, during which Mr. Colledge left and established the firm of Augustin Heard & Co. Mr. Russell Sturgis, of the Sturgis & Co., having a good deal of business in the world, for some time with Mr. Delano of that firm to give up the business under that style, Mr. Delano was made a partner in the house of Russell & Co. in 1885, Mr. Sturgis retiring to Manila. He afterwards was well known in London as the senior partner in Barling Bros. & Co., and afterwards became a partner in Russell's in 1884. Mr. Delano retired two years later, but again joined the firm in 1887 and did not finally retire till 1886. A dozen other gentlemen, whose names are now almost forgotten in China, but who were very active in their day and made their names associated with the house of Russell & Co. between 1855 and 1886, when the firm was established at Shanghai, Mr. Griswold being the first partner here, where he continued in charge of the extensive business of the firm in the old "Keel Chong" which has now disappeared, till 1856. But this brings us to another and entirely different phase in the history of the house which deserves a chapter to itself, and we will conclude the first part of this sketch by quoting an amusing entry from Mr. Forbes' journal, throwing a light upon the organization of the household during the days of their imprisonment in Canton. In April 1859, we find the following:—

"J. C. Green sweeps the dining room and makes tea.  
R. B. Forbes attends to the glass and silver.  
A. L. Low sets the table.  
W. Delano—head cook.  
W. C. Hunter—lamps.  
Graham attends to the wine, beer and cheese, and  
Miranda and Silva wash the dishes, clear the table, and clean knives."

Every man is required to take care of his own rooms."

The first resident partner in Russell & Co.'s in Shanghai was Mr. Griswold, who also acted as American Consul till 1852 and was "notable amongst the English as well as the American amongst the Chinese for his vigorous determination upon holding American rights both against Chinese craft and the rather impetuous pretensions of the English Consul at that period." The list of partners in the firm between that time and 1891 would alone fill a goodly space, and the rapidly with which they came out from America and retired after a short term in China speaks volumes for the capacity of the firm for making individual fortunes for the partners, the average duration of their stay in China being only about five years.

We find that with the exception of foreign trade in China the character of the business of Messrs. Russell & Co. underwent a change, and the period from 1851 to 1858 was probably, as Mr. Forbes tells us, the culminating point of the firm as a purely commission house. Its reputation had been built up and well established by a long succession of laborious, shrewd, but conservative partners, who nearly always left the house greater than they found it, and certainly with undiminished reputation. As new ports were opened, it became in each one where it established itself the exchange broker of the place, by virtue of the currency of its sterling bills in India, and in the early years, even the Oriental Bank, though such business was peculiarly its own, was quite unable to compete against Russell & Co. in this department for a long time, though that firm was finally obliged to lose this business. To Russell & Co. belongs the distinction of opening Foochow as a port of shipment to England of superior tea, and despite the general prognostications of failure

and disaster the teas turned out to be the same chops as were being sold in Shanghai, having been brought to Foochow from two to four miles per picul less cost of carriage. The early tea ventures of the firm in Foochow therefore proved a huge success and an enormous source of profit. About this time, however, causes were at work which greatly reduced the prosperity of the house as a purely commission firm. Amongst others it was found that, as usual, woman, without whom the garden was a wilderness, and El Dorado a desert, had a great deal to do with this change, but Mr. Forbes may take the blame, not we, for the assertion that the advent of European and American ladies at all the China ports had had a not altogether beneficial effect upon business generally. Social entertainments, which as in the old pioneer days, were primitive gatherings of one sex, became with the coming of the gentle and more expensive sex more costly and frequent; individual expenses greatly increased; houses and social arrangements grew more luxurious. By and by the English merchants began to compete in the trade with Americans, and to negotiate American bills, and finally with the appearance of numerous other banks the firm which once nearly had a monopoly of the exchange business lost it entirely. During the Triad and Talping rebellions the house of Russell & Co. played a very important part, and their protection of Samqua, the Shanghai Tootai, formerly an old Canton hong merchant, who was let down over the city walls in a basket, is a historic episode. It was due to the pluck and spirit of the partners of the firm that he escaped with his life.

Throughout this stirring period, Russell & Co. took a very active part in the defence of the Settlement, and at the celebrated battle of Muddy Flat a great number of their employees, both in the house and from their vessels, took part against the Imperial forces. Amongst the casualties that day we find that Mr. Geo. Griswold, one of the partners in the firm, was shot through both legs by a ginseng ball, and lost one limb from above the knee by amputation. During the war Russell & Co. maintained two large piers, besides on their own account, which were manned by their own men in first class style. *Tam Marti quon Mercaria.* A good deal of bitterness was felt by the Americans when Sir James Hope, who entertained a strong prejudice against that nation, sent an investigating party up the Yangtze to determine upon what ports to open, and specially excluded Messrs. Russell & Co.'s representative from the enterprise of fixing upon land for foreign occupation; but somehow, and mainly through their high reputation with the Chinese and house managers in getting possession of some of the most eligible portions of the new ports. Shortly after the opening of the Yangtze for foreign navigation the house took an active interest in the building of steamers, and after a period of feverish competition they got out the first large and properly organized fleet of steamers for the River trade and under the title of the "Shanghai Steam Navigation," with a capital of £1,000,000, organized the first great shipping enterprise in which foreigners and Chinese were alike interested, with unlimited and individual liability. A period of sickness came in a few years and the new company bought up its rivals one after the other till in 1870 they had a magnificent fleet of eighteen first-class steamers. A change in the policy of the Chinese Government regarding foreign appliances taking place, overtures were made on behalf of the Government to Messrs. Russell & Co. with respect to this fleet, the result being that in 1877 a sale of the entire business and effects of the company was effected on a basis that made it one of the most successful sales of business ever done by the great house of "Keel-chong." Out of this fleet has grown the China Merchants of our day. The circumstances under which the fleet was again transferred to the American flag during the war between China and France are still fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Down to a few days ago the house had nine establishments, and during its career it has had the most extensive connections with the leading financiers all over the world, from Buenos Aires and the Rothschilds to the money lenders of Bombay. Since the house was started by old Sam Russell there have been no less than forty-six partners in the firm, and its business operations have been on the largest scale. The disappearance of the old name from our hoag list, dating *ab urbe condita*, marks an epoch which will long be a melancholy memory, and its downfall is another instance of the romance and uncertainty of even the greatest commercial operations in the glorious East. The old name has disappeared, but we hope to see the firm reconstructed under another title, and trust that its successor will enjoy as great a prosperity as the old hong had for so many years.

#### NEWS BY THE GERMAN MAIL.

Replying to a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which waited upon him to-day, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that a four months' trial of the 2½d. rate of postage to the colonies showed that the number of letters posted had increased by 14 per cent, while the cost of the mail service had increased by 43 per cent. The Postmaster-General, he said, did not admit that the adoption of a penny postage throughout the Empire would involve a loss of only £70,000. Mr. Goschen further expressed the opinion that the country was not yet ripe for the adoption of the decimal system of coinage and weights and measures.

The semi-official newspaper, *Novos Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, has admitted that the Rothschilds abandoned their contract in connection with the Russian conversion loan in consequence of the Czar having rejected their demands with regard to the Jews in Russia.

Mr. Cunningham Graham, M.P., after the termination of a Socialist meeting held in Calais to-day, was unceremoniously expelled from French territory. He was with some friends at the Hotel de la Cloche about midnight, when he was informed that a Police Commissaire of the Central district wished to speak to him in an adjoining room. He obeyed the summons, and found himself in the presence of M. Basseur, the Commissaire in question, who at once placed him under arrest.

The Commissaire then formally read to him the text of a warrant ordering his immediate expulsion from France.

Without allowing Mr. Cunningham Graham time to return and say good-bye to his friends, he was immediately conducted to the Gare Maritime and placed on board the night English mail boat, leaving at 1.30 a.m. for Dover.

A telegram received in London from the British agents at Port Said states:—The British ship *Harvey*, from Singapore for New York, and Her Majesty's troopship *Tamara*, from China for Plymouth, have been in collision. The former vessel is badly damaged; she has plates bent, and must be repaired to enable her to proceed. Her Majesty's ship *Tamara* has sustained slight damage.

An Admiralty telegram states that the *Tamara* will leave Port Said on the 20th day of June for Plymouth.

It is believed that the suspension which has taken place of the operations of Jews from Russia,

will end in the abandonment of the decree recently promulgated against the Jews.

The *World* has officially denied the statement made recently regarding the Prince of Wales's insolvency.

The statement referred to, was to the effect that her Majesty the Queen had consented to advance to the Prince of Wales a sum amounting to several hundreds of thousands of pounds in order to avoid the necessity for applying to Parliament for provision for the payment of the debts incurred by his Royal Highness; the Prince of Wales in consideration of this advance, agreeing to give his eldest son, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, an adequate allowance.

The report that a revolt had broken out in Costa Rica, Central America, has been denied.

The weather is now warmer, and consequently the spread of influenza is being checked.

As a guard against the malady the London police are now being given quinine pills twice daily.

The proposals made by the Chilean Government for mediation in the dispute with the insurgent party, which has led to the present disastrous civil war in Chili, have failed.

Further news concerning the forest fires in Michigan states that a train which was conveying too men to assist in extinguishing the fires was wrecked on the journey. The train then caught fire, and was burnt, and eight lives were lost.

The French Senate has ratified the agreement with Great Britain for submitting the Newfoundland fisheries question to arbitration.

A farewell concert, which was carried out on an enormous scale, was tendered to Mr. Sims Reeves, the distinguished English tenor, last night, on the occasion of his retirement. Seven thousand people were present, and among the vocalists who took part in the concert was Madame Christine Nilsson who travelled from Madrid (where she has been living since her retirement from the operatic stage, some three years ago) in order to be present.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Irish party, has succeeded from Mr. Parnell, has invited the holding of a series of convocations in Ireland with the object of raising funds in aid of evicted tenants, and also to select candidates for the seats in the House of Commons now held by the Parnellite members.

The master builders in London threaten a general lockout of their workmen unless the carpenters, who are now on strike, return to work within a fortnight.

Four thousand men engaged in the handling of lumber have been locked out in New York, and this will affect about 125,000 workers in various trades.

In consequence of the dispute between Italy and the United States arising out of the recent lynching cases, the Italian Consul at New Orleans has been recalled.

The financial panic in Portugal is now spreading throughout the country.

In consequence of the run that has taken place on the Bank of Portugal an official decree has been issued at Lisbon ordering a general suspension of payment for sixty days.

The quotation for three months' bills in London has risen 4½ p.c. or 1 per cent above the Bank of England rate.

Messrs. Langevin and Macgregor, members of the Canadian House of Commons, have been brought before the Committee of the Privileges of the House on charges of corrupt practices in connection with certain contracts. It is alleged that Mr. Macgregor received a sum of \$700,000 in connection with these contracts.

Two women have been arrested in connection with the explosion of a bomb in the building occupied by the Ministry of the Interior at Lisbon.

Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute to-day, in which he advocated the formation of a Commerce Union of the Empire.

The alarm caused by the influenza epidemic was manifested in the House of Commons to-day, when a discussion took place with reference to the presence of microbes of the disease in the House. Eventually a promise was given that the entire House should be thoroughly fumigated, so that members should not be subjected to any risk of infection.

May 13th.

The financial panic in Portugal is becoming more acute, and the public excitement is so great that the banks and public buildings throughout the country are being guarded by military and police.

The public refuse to take the paper money, and trade is in consequence paralysed, the scarcity of coin being greatly felt.

It is rumoured that a decree will be issued to-morrow ordering a forced loan of money.

There is a panic on the Paris Bourse, and the financial situation in the French capital is considered grave.

There is considerable disturbance in the money and stock markets, and since the decree issued in Lisbon for the general suspension of specie payments for sixty days, Portuguese stocks have fallen 15 per cent.

One hundred and eighty deaths from influenza occurred in London during last week.

News from Chili states that the navy in the hands of the insurgents has defeated President Balmaceda's ships in an engagement off Callao.

It is stated that the Russian Government have decided not to withdraw the bullion held by financial houses in London.

General Boulanger, who has been at Brussels for some time past, has been warned by the Belgian Government that he will be expelled from the country if he conducts any agitation.

May 14th.

Latest news from Portugal states that the disturbed condition of affairs there has now completely subsided, and perfect tranquillity reigns throughout the country, while the financial situation is improving.

News has been received of a political outbreak in the island of Hayti, and an attempt to assassinate the President of the republic, General Hippolyte. The President, while accompanied by several other persons, was attacked by four men, and two of his companions were killed, but the President himself escaped.

The Italian consul at New Orleans claims that he prevented the Italians from murdering Mayor Parkerson, who led the recent lynching party.

A Mrs. Donkin, of Baltimore, has been found with her head battered in on a mountain near Bettwys-Coed (North Wales). Her husband was arrested on suspicion, and has confessed to having committed the murder.

The Government has decided to present a petition against the return of Sir James Blair, Conservative, who was recently elected member of the House of Commons for Whitehaven in place of the late Right Hon. G. A. T. Cavendish-Bentinck.

May 15th.

The draft agreement between Great Britain and Portugal with regard to the claims of the two Powers in South-East Africa has now been signed, and this fact has produced an excellent effect in Lisbon, as the friction which has so long existed between the two countries is now likely to cease.

By the terms of the agreement Portugal receives a portion of territory, roughly triangular in shape, and with an area of about 50,000 square miles, bounded on two sides by the Loangwa and Zambezi Rivers respectively, and on the other side by a line from Marandia (a point some distance to the westward of Lake Nyassa) to the junction of the Shire and Ruo rivers. Great

Britain obtains a rectified frontier of Manicaland and a right of passage over the Limpopo river. Further news regarding the Anti-Jewish outbreak at Corfu states that a mob of Greeks attacked the Jewish residents, killing nine of them, and wounding a number of others. They also pillaged and burned the houses of the Jews. In consequence of the outbreak, martial law has now been proclaimed in Corfu.

The man known as "Frenchy," a cattle drover in connection with the shipping trade, who was recently arrested in New York, has been convicted by the coroner's jury of the murder of the woman Brown, who was killed under circumstances similar to those of the Whitechapel murders committed by "Jack the Ripper."

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 22nd.

General d'Abreu de Sousa, the Premier and Minister for War in the late Portuguese Ministry, has reform the Cabinet, other statesmen who were called upon falling to go. The noted financier Senhor Carvalho has accepted the portfolio of Minister of Finance, and the programme of the new Ministry includes great reductions in Colonial and War Departments.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The race for the Manchester Cup was run to-day, and resulted as follows:—Lily of Lymley first, Ragmunde second, Admiral third.

May 23rd.

Mr. Gladstone is now at Hawarden, the attack of influenza from which he is suffering being of a severe nature.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill has passed through Committee of the House of Commons.

Sir Robert Fowler, member for the City of London, died yesterday, the cause of death being heart disease accentuated by an attack of influenza.

The latest reports from Chili state that the Government warships have landed troops and captured the town of Talca.

NEW YORK, May 23rd.

General Collett telegraphed yesterday that the Senapati's detachment with Capt. Deen and Lieut. Chasid are on the track of the Senapati near Thobal; traces were temporarily lost. The Senapati is now certainly in the Manipur valley, but has many friends, and is clever at disguising.

May 24th.

General Collett telegraphed last night that Major Maxwell's men had just brought in the Senapati, who is now a prisoner under a military guard. All the important men are now prisoners.

This result is due to the admirable judgment, sagacity and energy with which Major Maxwell has managed the business.

LONDON, May 24th.

Telegrams received last night from Buenos Ayres state that in suppressing an attempted rising at Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, firing took place in the streets of the town and lasted several hours, many persons being injured.

May 25th.

Particulars have now been received of the affray between the Portuguese and the British on the Tungue river. From details to hand it appears that the Portuguese troops arrived at Massikell on the place being vacated; they proceeded to Fort Salisbury, where they met a detachment of the British Chartered Company's Police, when a fight ensued as already reported. The Pangwe route is again closed.

ROME, May 25th.

The trial at Bari of persons charged with being concerned in the Mala Vita, a society of organized conspiracy, has been concluded, and one hundred and sixty five members of the society have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to fifteen years; fourteen of the accused were acquitted.

CALCUTTA, May 25th.

The Senapati has been captured after hiding for more than a month in the hills. He came to Manipur disguised as a Naga coolie and was traced to a village half a mile from the palace, where he was arrested and brought in by Kalundur Singh, a frontier police subadar. No practical resistance was made, and no attempt at rescue, and very little interest was shown by the people, although it was just the time when coolies of Manipur were returning home from the bazars. The arrangements for the capture had been very cleverly made and reflect great credit on Major Maxwell and the officers of the Political Department. The Senapati is now kept in the guard-room of the 43rd Gurkhas.

Kaja, the murderer of the late Mr. Grimwood, was hanged yesterday publicly at Manipur in front of the Cachar gate. The prisoner appeared unconcerned and indifferent.

SIMLA, May 25th.

General Collett yesterday stated that the Senapati was captured after a severe struggle by Subadar Kalendra Singh, Subadar Vaidya and sepoy Anu Singh, Gero hills frontier Police battalion. They had gone to discover exactly in which cluster of houses the Senapati was concealed, prior to using military force for effecting the capture. Senapati detected them and ran, but was caught by the Subadar; they rolled together on the ground till the sepoy arrived. After a further struggle the Senapati gave in.

PATNA, May 25th.

A general strike of Paris omnibus employes has taken place for shorter hours. In attempting to prevent the bus company replacing them, the men have come into a conflict with the Police and a number of arrests have been made.

LONDON, May 25th.

Lord Romilly and two servants were suffocated in a fire which occurred at the town residence of his lordship last night.

May 26th.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, replying to Mr. Crawford, member for north-east Lancashire, said that a series of executions were intended in Manipur, but the murders of Mr. Quinlan and other British officials would be adequately punished without waiting for discussion in Parliament.

CAIRO, May 26th.

Sir Evelyn Baring, in his annual report on Egypt to the Imperial Government, declares that only a series of untoward events is now able to endanger the solvency of the country. It is possible, he says, in the next few years to further relieve the population from taxation.

LONDON, May 27th.

In the House of Commons last night the Under Secretary for India, replying to a question, said he was not aware of any change regarding the rent of the Burmah rubber mines. There was no intention, he said, on the part of the Government to remit this portion of the Indian revenue, but he declined to undertake that such remission would not occur without the House being previously informed.

The *Gazette* contains a notification that the Queen has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenant Grant for his conspicuous bravery and devotion in advancing with the greatest intrepidity, and capturing and holding Thobal against a large force of the enemy during the recent rising in Manipur. The notification further says that Lieut. Grant inspired his men with courage, heroism, and for his services he is also promoted, first to the rank of Captain and then to that of Major.

Mr. Goschen stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the Newfoundland bill, drafted by the delegates from that colony to enforce a *modus vivendi* in regard to the French treaties, limits the duration of the bill to one year, which, he said, owing to treaty provisions in force with France, the Government was unable to accept.

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The Government, he added, were willing to hear the Newfoundland delegates at the bar of the House of Commons.

May 28th.

Sir William Harcourt will ask in the House of Commons to-day what day the Government will name for a debate on Manipur affairs, when he (Sir William) proposes to call attention to the disaster and to the causes thereof, and will ask for the production of further papers relating thereto.

May 29th.

After a protracted debate in the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Smith, yielding to the insistence of the Opposition, has accepted a resolution moved by Mr. Bryce, that the House should proceed no further with the Newfoundland Fisheries Bill. The resolution was adopted without a division.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Goschen gave notice of the introduction of a bill forbidding British subjects from carrying on sealing in the Behring Sea for a certain period. This measure, he explained, would facilitate the agreement which was still pending with America. The Tippetary dispute has been finally settled.

Their homes some time ago and elected a township called New Tippetary, have now returned to their former homes.

Obituary.—General Sir William Wylie.

CHEATING AT CARDS.

THE GREAT LONDON GAMBLING SCANDAL OF 1837.

Appropos of the Tranby Croft bacchanal scandal which is now attracting so much attention, it may not be amiss, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to recapitulate the principal circumstances of the case.

It was in the year 1837, when Henry William, Lord de Ros, the premier Baron of England, was virtually convicted of having "cheated" at whist at Graham's Club, the Travellers' and elsewhere.

Then, as now, the judicial proceedings took the form of an action for libel brought by the accused party against one of his accusers, and curiously enough, the latter was a John Cumming. We are not aware whether this gentleman was in any degree related to the family of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, but it is not unlikely.

Then as now—to continue the parallel—an attempt was at first made to hush the matter up, and Lord de Ros' accusers—Lord Henry Bentinck, Sir William Ingilly, Captain Alexander, Brook Greville, Mr. Cumming and George Payne—had agreed amongst themselves that they would only intervene in the event of the delinquent continuing to play at cards. If he ceased playing altogether they would not expose him. This decision, however, was not formally conveyed to Lord de Ros, but anonymous letters of warning were addressed to him, which it was considered would have the desired effect.

For eighteen months or two years prior to the scandal Lord de Ros had been suspected of unfair practices. At the trial the specific occasions on which he was charged with having cheated were December 25, 1835 (at Brighton), February 19, 1836 (at the Travellers' Club), and July 1, 1836, and other days (at Graham's Club). In July, 1836, several members of Graham's had been convicted of his lordship's dishonesty, and most of these avoided him, and even positively refused to play with him. Others, however, were equally persuaded of his guilt, and even consented to be his partners at whist, and when they were not playing themselves would back his hand for large amounts. This was admitted by the individual referred to at the trial.

Lord de Ros was in his forty-fifth year; he was fairly well off, though not exactly wealthy. For a score of years or so he had been a member of Wm. Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and at all these clubs he was in the habit of playing at whist. He had occasionally won as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points and by betting. At Graham's in 1836 the play appears to have been comparatively low—as a rule guinea points were played for, with £5 on the rubber. From January to July that year Lord de Ros played at Graham's on fifty-one occasions; as shown by the club books, and his winnings amounted to £630, paid to him by Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and he was backed by his friends for as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points and by betting. At Graham's in 1836 the play appears to have been comparatively low—as a rule guinea points were played for, with £5 on the rubber. From January to July that year Lord de Ros played at Graham's on fifty-one occasions; as shown by the club books, and his winnings amounted to £630, paid to him by Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and he was backed by his friends for as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points and by betting. At Graham's in 1836 the play appears to have been comparatively low—as a rule guinea points were played for, with £5 on the rubber. From January to July that year Lord de Ros played at Graham's on fifty-one occasions; as shown by the club books, and his winnings amounted to £630, paid to him by Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and he was backed by his friends for as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points and by betting. At Graham's in 1836 the play appears to have been comparatively low—as a rule guinea points were played for, with £5 on the rubber. From January to July that year Lord de Ros played at Graham's on fifty-one occasions; as shown by the club books, and his winnings amounted to £630, paid to him by Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and he was backed by his friends for as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points and by betting. At Graham's in 1836 the play appears to have been comparatively low—as a rule guinea points were played for, with £5 on the rubber. From January to July that year Lord de Ros played at Graham's on fifty-one occasions; as shown by the club books, and his winnings amounted to £630, paid to him by Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and he was backed by his friends for as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points and by betting. At Graham's in 1836 the play appears to have been comparatively low—as a rule guinea points were played for, with £5 on the rubber. From January to July that year Lord de Ros played at Graham's on fifty-one occasions; as shown by the club books, and his winnings amounted to £630, paid to him by Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and he was backed by his friends for as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points and by betting. At Graham's in 1836 the play appears to have been comparatively low—as a rule guinea points were played for, with £5 on the rubber. From January to July that year Lord de Ros played at Graham's on fifty-one occasions; as shown by the club books, and his winnings amounted to £630, paid to him by Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and he was backed by his friends for as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points and by betting. At Graham's in 1836 the play appears to have been comparatively low—as a rule guinea points were played for, with £5 on the rubber. From January to July that year Lord de Ros played at Graham's on fifty-one occasions; as shown by the club books, and his winnings amounted to £630, paid to him by Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and he was backed by his friends for as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points and by betting. At Graham's in 1836 the play appears to have been comparatively low—as a rule guinea points were played for, with £5 on the rubber. From January to July that year Lord de Ros played at Graham's on fifty-one occasions; as shown by the club books, and his winnings amounted to £630, paid to him by Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and he was backed by his friends for as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points



## Today's Advertisements.

**FOR SHANGHAI.**  
THE Steamship  
"PEKING."  
Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1844]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

**FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.**  
THE Company's Steamship  
"PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO."  
Captain J. A. Morris, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN FAT WONG,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1843]

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
NOTICE  
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.  
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)  
THE Company's Steamship

**"GENERAL WERDER."**  
Captain B. Blanke, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1842]

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**

**NOTICE.**

**STEAM TO SHANGHAI.**  
THE Company's Steamship  
"BAVERN."  
Captain J. Mergell, will leave for the place above place TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1841]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG** has received

instructions from the Mortgagees to Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises at 3 o'clock p.m., on

**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 16th June, 1891.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, comprising—Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206 and 208, in Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, and being First All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 118 in the same premises

are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th August, 1859, subject to the payment of the yearly Crown Rent payable in respect thereof and to the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof, and subject also to the existing leases, lettings and tenancies thereof.

2nd.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 37 in the same premises are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th day of December, 1858, subject to the payment of the yearly Crown Rent payable in respect thereof and to the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof, and subject also to the existing leases, lettings and tenancies thereof.

3rd.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 118 in the same premises are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th August, 1859, subject to the payment of the yearly Crown Rent payable in respect thereof and to the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof, and subject also to the existing leases, lettings and tenancies thereof.

The present rental of these premises is \$4,563 per annum.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage at 7 per cent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

**WOTTON & DEACON,**  
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

**J. M. ARMSTRONG,**  
Auctioneer.

or to  
**MR. HO KONG TONG,**  
138, Bonham Street West,  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1845]

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERS of the Firm of RUSSELL AND COMPANY have executed an ASSIGNMENT in New York of all their Estate, Property and Effects whatsoever situated for the benefit of their Creditors, and have appointed HENRY HAYNAH of New York, Assignee and Trustee of the said Estate, Property and Effects.

And notice is also given that the said HENRY HAYNAH has appointed the undersigned as his Agent in Hongkong and Canton for the purpose of the Liquidation of the said Estate, and all Creditors of Hongkong and Canton of the said firm are hereby requested to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned.

And all persons being indebted to the said firm or holding any goods or property of the said firm in Hongkong or Canton are hereby notified not to make payment or part with the same except to the undersigned.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1891.

**W. SANSON TAYLOR,**  
No. 9, Praya Central,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons indebted to the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, are hereby notified that PAYMENT should be made to the Undersigned, who are empowered to grant receipts for such payments.

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents,  
Eastern & Australian S.S. Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1846]

**PERSEVERANCE & LEO OF**

**HONGKONG.**  
No. 116, E.C.

**A REGULAR MEETING** of the above LODGE will be held in the FARMINGTON Hall, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for a p.m. precisely.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1844]

**HONGKONG TIMBER**

**YARD, WANCHAI.**

**REGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER**  
Always on Hand.

**L. MALLORY,**  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1847]

## Hotels.

NOW OPEN.

### THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

A SELECT FAMILY AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive lawns and 'pleasure' grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent.

The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.  
The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and every convenience.

Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates.  
For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1844]

### BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shan-ki-wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.  
There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1845]

### THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is of the best quality only.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1847]

### THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea-Water Baths. Large and well-ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOE REMEDIOS,  
Proprietress. [1848]

## Intimations.

**JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,**  
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,  
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,  
Opposite Central Police Station.

**CANDIDATES** prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.

Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"  
And an "ARITHMETIC" for Engineers, &c.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [1849]

**"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"**

**CLARK'S**

**WORLD-FAMED**

**BLOOD MIXTURE**

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scoury, Scaly, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.

Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scaly Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Clotting Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

Clark's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.**

Clark's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases; by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—A Blood Mixture.

**CAUTION.**

Purchasers of Clark's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "A Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clark's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, without which it is not genuine.

## Intimations.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, and pursuant to Section 4 of the Public Health Ordinance, 1887, an election by the rate-payers of two Members of the Sanitary Board will take place at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1891, commencing at 4 o'clock.

The following persons will be entitled to vote at the election, that is to say—

(a) Rate-payers who are included in the Special and Common Jury lists for the year 1891.

(b) Rate-payers who are exempted from serving on juries on account of their professional avocations.

A list of rate-payers entitled to vote will be posted at the Supreme Court for public inspection for one week from Monday, the 8th day of June next, and any person not on the list claiming to be a rate-payer entitled to vote should send notice of his claim to the Acting Registrar on or before the 17th June next.

The election will be conducted in accordance with the Rules made by the Governor in Council on the 31st May, 1888.

Voting will commence immediately after the nominations and continue until 6 p.m. when the ballot box will be closed.

**BRUCE SHEPHERD,**  
Acting Registrar.

Supreme Court,  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1891. [1846]

**THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND CALL of Two Pounds (£2) Sterling per Share is Payable at the temporary Office of the Bank, No. 7, Praya, on or before 30th June, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**L. DOWNES.**  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1847]

**HONGKONG, 5th June, 1891.**

**SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.**

To the Ratepayers and Electors of Hongkong.

GENTLEMEN.—The Term for which your present representatives on the Sanitary Board were elected having expired, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate at the ensuing election.

Being the representative of the largest Landed Interest in this Colony, I, the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., and being by Profession a Civil and Sanitary Engineer, and having been for some time the Government Assessor, whereby I had to inspect every Tenement in the Colony each year for Rating purposes, I am intimately acquainted with the Sanitary Condition of Hongkong, and if elected a member of the Board I believe I may be able to assist in suggesting improvements in the Sanitary Condition and overcrowded state of a great Part of the City.

While giving the strongest support to the Officers of the Board to enable them to efficiently carry out the Regulations enacted, I would do my utmost to prevent any Regulations being made, which might prove vexatious restrictions to the owners of property, likely to answer no good purpose, or tend to the improvement of the Sanitation of the Colony.

I trust therefore you will give me your votes and support at the ensuing election, and if returned, you may rely upon my using my best endeavours in your interest.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
**A. SHELTON HOOPER.**

**HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

A COMPETITION for the SHORT RANGE HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP and SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., commencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Usual conditions.

A List will be left at the P. & O. Pier at 2.45 p.m. to convey competitors.

**FRANK COLLINS,**  
Secretary. [1848]

**S I E N T I N G.**

"SURGEON DENTIST."

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [1849]

**DENTISTRY.**

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

**M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,**  
Surgeon Dentist,  
(Formerly attended Apprentices, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),  
HAS REMOVED

TO THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, (next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 7th March 1891. [1850]

**W. S. MARTEN,**

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

104, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

**Dr. Knorr's**

**ANTIPYRINE**

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains (iv.))

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antipyretic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!—Hongkong, 29th May, 1891. [1851]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FANCY FAIR AT MACAO ON SUNDAY EVENING, the 14th instant.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.

WEATHER permitting, the "HONAM" will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 a.m., returning from Macao at midnight.

Passengers wishing to return by the "Kiang-chow" leaving Macao at 6 p.m. can do so.

First Class Fare to Macao and back, \$2. No Second Class or Single Fares. Chinese servants, 50 cents each way. No Chits will be taken.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**T. ARNOLD,**  
Secretary. [1841]

**NOTICE.**

**HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

**D. GILLIES,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1888. [1842]

**NOTICE.**

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 5th day of July, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAVERN," Captain T. Mergell, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 4th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [1843]

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking.....Tuesday 7th July.

City of Rio de Janeiro.....Thursday 30th July.

China.....Saturday 22nd Aug.

**THE U. S. Mail Steamship**

"CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class:

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco.....\$225.00

To Liverpool and London.....\$225.00

To Paris and Bremen.....\$225.00

To Havre and Hamburg.....\$225.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:

4 months.....\$375.50

12 months.....\$575.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.

This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 75, Queen's Road Central.</



Singapore from Mr. Bibby, the manager at Ranthambore, on the 20th ult. — Clean-up about end of new week; expect better results than last. Ranthambore, 20th ult. —

Mr. Hancock, architect, etc., and the Shamrock Hotel and Land Co., Ltd., will be appealing against on the grounds that it is entirely contravention to the evidence, and the charges for alleged plans allowed are not in accordance with the recognized and long established customs of architects. We refrain for the present from commenting on Mr. Ashroyd's judgment. This case ought to have been tried before a jury.

MESSERS. TUCK YUE & Co., of No. 32 Prater Central, have forwarded us samples of the Waa-an coals, of which they are the local agents. The Waa-an mines are in the vicinity of Tamsui (Formosa), and we understand there is now a very large output, and also that the quality of the coal has been thoroughly, and satisfactorily tested. Mr. James Cromarty, Chief Engineer of the steamship *Smith*, has carefully tested the Formosa production, and he reports that it gives a much more perfect combustion than the general class of native coal sold on this coast; that there are little or no clinkers, very little ash and no sulphur; that it is a good coal for boiler use; and as it is bituminous, there is no burning fire-brake. This is a very high character, and Mr. Cromarty concludes, by saying, that he is personally recommending the owners of the *Smith*

It would seem that the anti-foreign wave travelling southwards judging from the fact that occur so frequently in and about Shanghai. The *Mercury* of the 2nd inst. states that consequence of further threats made against the missionaries of the U. S. Mission at Misamis were advised yesterday morning by Mr. Adams, the U. S. Consul-General, to come, with their children, into the Settlement again. This caution was supplemented a little later by the Intelligence that one of the gentlemen brought in from the native city, where he had seen "several" and threatening anti-foreign placards. It was stated that the same was not to be acted upon and preparations accordingly, have been going on all day for the removal of the ladies and children of the Mission to town; the gentlemen settling off in the meantime. Interview the Taoist, and devise some means protecting the College. Ever since the trouble last week, when a similar fight was made from the threatened institution, the missionaries at Misamis have voluntarily kept guard of their children and an officer at the College to prevent disturbance. Rumours are also that the premises at Misamis are to be burned and destroyed.

THE report is now fully confirmed that the unfortunate girl Hatakeyama Yoko, who was the suspected mistress of a poisoning to the Crown Prince, died at the hands of her Nation, did effectually suicide. It is stated she employed a *furishita* coolie to carry to gate-house of the Prefectural buildings the letters, two of which were addressed to Government and the third to "the Russian Minister of State." While these letters were being examined, news came that a woman committed suicide outside the gate of the Prefectural compound, and on investigation was found that Yoko had inflicted fatal wounds on her throat and bosom with a razor. She is here possessed a copy of the *Yomi Shimbun*, *Asa yori*, and letters of farewell to mother and younger brother. One of her letters to the officials of the Government was plaintive: "Here," she wrote, "I lose the that belongs to my Sovereign," and it pains greatly to think that my act may be displeasing to His Majesty. My relatives will all be shocked and I am sure that my mother and my uncle Yemomote Rokubei, some years ago may be granted. It is entreat that a message may be sent to my mother, my aunt, and younger brother so that they may not su-

A MEETING of the members of the Hong Cricket Club was held in the Pavilion at 5.30 yesterday (5th inst.) for the purpose of considering the advisability of enlarging the Pavilion. A. J. Leach was voted to the chair, and that it had been apparent for some time past the accommodation of the existing premises altogether inadequate to present requirements and that the meeting had been convened for purpose of considering, and deciding upon, extension. Plans had been prepared by Mr. Leigh (of Messrs. Langby, Leigh and Co.) and specifications and tenders had already been sent in. One of £400 had been submitted and approved by the Committee, and it was the meeting to decide whether they could be justified in expending that amount on the enlarging of the Pavilion. The chair added that the Club was in a very flourishing financial condition; they had 200 members and which number over 100 were active; members and their credit balance amounted to \$5,000. He formally proposed that the Pavilion be enlarged according to the plans prepared by Leigh and that the tender of \$7,400 for the work be accepted. The proposal was seconded by Dr. Lawson and was carried unanimously. The extension decided on will consist of a new room, and the erection of a new bar, and two bathrooms. In connection with the Cricket Club we may add here that we have been requested to state that the Cricket Ground is now closed for the season. A special court, however, is kept open for the double test match which will come off on Monday next when Messrs. W. H. Wallace and C. S. F. will meet Messrs. G. S. Coxon and J. S. F.



"The proper study of man kind is man." The human race is facing upon this theory more than ever before. An international ethnological exposition is to be held at Paris in 1892, with specimens of the human race throughout the world. Macao ought to be strongly represented.

We understand that the firm principally interested in the sale of Manila lottery tickets have moved the Spanish Government to intervene with respect to the provisions of the new Gambling Ordinance dealing with the issue of such tickets, and it is possible that the question will be thoroughly tested before long.

That abortion of abortions, except the Gambling Ordinance, was again the cause of two values hours being wasted at the Magistrate's Court and inst. When Mr. Wise, with more patience than even the patient Job could be expected to display under the circumstances, sat and decided a case in which nine men were charged with being concerned in gambling in a house at Shau-ki-wan on the 27th ult. Mr. Phillips defended three of the accused and Mr. Wilkinson the balance, and each succeeded in clearing his clients. Mr. Wise ordered the return of all the articles and money seized—with the exception of some gambling paraphernalia that was found in the house.

THINGS generally in the colony, and especially on the Rialto, are gloomier than ever. Governor des Vaux left Hongkong a few weeks too soon. Had he been here now, that amusing budget of optimistic twaddle which his Excellency inflicted on a long-suffering and patient Council and forlornly imagined he was evolving a sufficient reply to the Hon. T. H. Whitehead's able and thoroughly business-like review of Hongkong's true financial position and commercial prospects would probably never have been uttered—or if it had, it would have been all taken back with full apologies. With the public at large next door to starvation, the pampered Government officials of the Mitchell-Innes stamp are hardly likely to have a long lease of their "aiguille" of salaries they have stolen so hard to "acquire" out of an already disgracefully over-taxed community.

AMONGST the passengers who left here on the 3rd inst. for Bangkok by the Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamship *Lee Suk* was Mr. Chesney Duncan, for the past thirteen months a member of the representative body of the colony, and well known throughout the colony as the energetic and indefatigable Honorary Secretary of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, an institution which mainly owed its foundation and practically owes its existence to his unceasing efforts. Mr. Duncan goes to Bangkok to join the staff of the *Bangkok Times*, and with a fair show he is certain to distinguish himself in his new sphere of action. He bears a historic name, being the son of Colonel Chesney Duncan, K.C.B., and nephew of General Sir George T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., Military Secretary to the Governor of India; but his more than his own abilities than to illustrious antecedents that Mr. Duncan will have to rely in Bangkok, and judging by what he has accomplished both in Korea and Hongkong in the cause of enlightened progress, his advent in Siam, a rapidly rising and flourishing country, should prove of material assistance to the enlightened King and his leading statesmen, who are striving with might and main to secure to the people the priceless privilege of free and enlightened government. We understand that the members of the local British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association intend presenting their late Secretary with a testimonial in recognition of his services to a good cause, and it is greatly regretted that this could not have been done before Mr. Duncan left for Bangkok; however, better late than never. We wish our late confidant every success in his new career, and feel sure that if he does not succeed it will not be for lack of trying hard.

WHELOCK & Co.'s freight market report, dated Shanghai, 29th May, says:—The past fortnight has not brought forth any new features in our freight market, but the business has been very quiet for this time of the year is exceptionally dull. Steamers on the berth have experienced great difficulty in securing cargo and will leave with a lot of their allotted space vacant on the other hand rates South are reported to have advanced considerably so they should have no trouble in filling up. From Wuhu to Whampoa—There is no improvement to note in this direction; grain is plentiful but unfavorable advices from Canton deter shippers from making offers for tonnage. From Nagasaki every day a cargo of 200 tons of any quality rates of freight have further declined. For London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—The berth is now occupied by the C. S. S. N. Co. steamship *Osaka* and the O. S. S. Co. *Laurel*, to sail respectively about 2nd and 3rd proximo, the P. and O. Co. steamer *Brindisi*, an extra boat, is due shortly and will leave about 12th inst. From Hankow to London—The steamer *Myosotis* left on the morning of the 24th inst. with full cargo of grain and passengers, and is expected to arrive at London about 10th inst. The steamer *Talman* and steamship *Brindisi* are reported both fully engaged at 45s the usual rate for 3rd inst. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—Advices of the total loss of the steamship *Albany* on the 24th inst. has been received. The steamer *Albany* was on the 24th inst. at the Cape Verde Islands, and the British barque *Canara* has been laid on the berth and a very considerable quantity of cargo has already been booked at 25s per ton.

Ship	Ton	Rate	Days
<i>Mayon</i>	1,714	750	4,000
<i>Talman</i>	1,500	400	3,700
<i>Brindisi</i>	1,871	650	4,500
<i>Plinius</i>	1,454	350	3,400
FOR OCEAN.			
<i>Unit Nougard</i>	1,251	300	4,500
<i>Orinoco</i>	2,400	938	4,500
<i>Petersburg</i>	1,103	130	18,750
<i>Moskwa</i>	2,244	500	3,400
<i>Russia</i>	1,550	300	3,200
<i>Sikh</i>	1,730	300	4,000
<i>Ghazee</i>	1,764	350	4,400
<i>Gloucester</i>	1,950	350	4,750
Departures for London via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—The O. S. S. Co. steamship <i>Brindisi</i> left on the 24th inst. with full cargo of grain and passengers, and is expected to arrive at London about 10th inst. The steamer <i>Albany</i> was on the 24th inst. at the Cape Verde Islands, and the British barque <i>Canara</i> has been laid on the berth and a very considerable quantity of cargo has already been booked at 25s per ton.			

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 9th inst. There were present:—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Administering the Government, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. J. J. Keewick, T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryrie, and Ho Kai.

THE MINUTES of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

ANOTHER ACTING MEMBER. Mr. Leach took the oath and his seat as Acting Attorney-General, in place of Mr. J. Goodman, who now fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. M. Deane, Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE OBSERVATORY. The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Director of the Observatory for 1890. It appears in another column.

VOTES. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that the votes recommended by the Finance Committee at the last meeting be approved.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and they were adopted without discussion.

A LONG CATECHISM. Mr. Whitehead asked the following questions, of which he had given notice, and which were set down on the orders of the day:—

With reference to the explanation given by his Excellency Sir G. W. de Vaux at the Council meeting held on the 30th April last, in connection with the payment of the arrears of the Military Contribution for 1890 without the sanction of the Council, will the Government lay upon the table a copy of the telegram or telegrams from the Secretary of State on the authority of which the money was paid?

Will the Government lay upon the table a copy of the Despatches, referred to in the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter of 15th instant to the Honorable P. Ryrie, received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying his Lordship's views and instructions in regard to the increased salaries voted in the 1891 Estimates, and state the date on which the same were received, also a copy of the letter of the Secretary of State dated 25th ult. to the Secretary of State in reply?

Will the Government lay upon the table a copy of the despatch dated 2nd September last of His Excellency the Officer then Administering the Government to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in connection with the proposed Share Sale Regulation Bill, and a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch in reply?

Has the attention of the Government been directed to the result of the enquiry into the cause of the death of the engineer and fireman belonging to the steam launch which was blown up on the 7th May, and to the rider added to their verdict by the jury to the effect that all launches plying in Hongkong harbor, whether for passenger traffic or otherwise, should be compelled to undergo a periodical survey, and if so will the Government state whether it is intended to legislate rendering compulsory periodical surveys of all launches in Hongkong waters?

With reference to the telegram from Her Majesty's Government directing the Colonial Government to stop all public works not yet begun, and referred to in Sir G. W. de Vaux's speech in this Council on 5th March last, will the Government lay on the table a copy of the despatch or despatches received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in confirmation of the said telegram, or having reference to the stoppage of public works to which the Colony is not already actually committed?

Will the Government state whether the Memorandum dated the 20th December, 1890, addressed to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong, signed by all the Unofficial Members of Council and dealing with the Estimates for Public Works Extraordinary for 1891, was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and if so on what date? Have any communications been received from the Secretary of State on the subject of that memorandum, and if so will the Government lay copies of them on the table?

The Acting Colonial Secretary in reply to the first question laid on the table the following telegram:—London 13-2-91. Governor, Hongkong. Referring to my Despatch No. 243 last year increased contribution should be paid as soon as possible. Telegraph reply, Knutsford.

With respect to the third, fifth, and sixth questions, he said that papers had been laid on the table (published in another column). In reply to the second question he said that the despatches referred to had been suspended by order of the Secretary of State, upon receipt of further instructions. It was not considered expedient to discover the contents, or any portion thereof, of the telegram referred to. As regarded the fourth question the attention of the Government had been directed to the finding of the jury; the Coroner's despatch, and the rider added by the jury, had been forwarded to the Attorney-General, who at once communicated with the Harbour Master on the subject with a view to incorporating in the new Shipping Bill some provision requiring a periodical survey of the steam-launches in these waters.

A RARE PRIVILEGE. Mr. Keewick gave notice of his intention to ask, at the next meeting, if it was a fact that the members of the Legislative Council were precluded from either voting for or nominating any candidate for election to the Sanitary Board, although such members were ratepayers?

THE SHARE BROKING BILL. Mr. Whitehead—Have I your Excellency's permission to move the resolution of which I have given you a copy?

The Acting Governor—I received notice a short while ago from the hon. member asking leave to move a resolution, but as due notice has not been given I think it would be more in order for the hon. member to move the suspension of the Standing Orders before introducing his resolution to make it perfectly in order.

Mr. Whitehead then moved, Mr. Ho Kai seconded, and it was agreed, that the Standing Orders be suspended in order that a motion might be made without due notice.

Mr. Whitehead—I beg to move that the Stockbrokers' Association be heard by their counsel on the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the law with respect to the Share of Companies registered under the Companies Act 1865 to 1886, and of other joint stock Companies." I would explain that my object in wishing this motion to be brought forward to-day is to save time. If the Council will agree to permit the Stockbrokers' Association to be heard before the Council it will enable them to give the necessary instructions, and thus save time.

Mr. Ho Kai—I beg to second the resolution, and in doing so I would state that in view of what has been said I think that when an Ordinance of such an important nature

is being passed it is well that all affected parties should be first heard, and discussion freely conducted; although in seconding this resolution it is not to be understood that my sympathy is with the opposition to the Ordinance.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said with regard to the motion of the hon. member the rule was that only on certain exceptional occasions could counsel be heard. He quoted from the rules showing that counsel could be heard where individual rights or interests of property were affected, etc. This was not a private bill; it was a public bill introduced by a private member. One point in the motion would require consideration. The question might arise as to when counsel should be heard. It seemed advisable that it should be immediately before the motion for the second reading of the Bill. If such counsel was not a member of the House it would not be convenient for him to intervene in the debate. After the address of counsel it would be for the hon. member who brought the bill forward to consider how his views on the subject had been affected, and whether he would move the second reading or not.

Mr. Whitehead said he had understood that the Ordinance formed a precedent for his present action. Counsel was then heard, when the bill came on for second reading, on behalf of the oilmen merchants of Hongkong. He was not aware whether counsel was allowed to take part in the discussion.

The Acting Colonial Secretary thought it most incompatible that counsel should be allowed to interpose in the debate. If the persons interested were to have the advantage of counsel it should certainly be previous to the debate on the second reading. He ought also to say that the passing of this resolution ought not to be considered as forming a precedent for the admission of counsel. It was always open to persons outside of the Council to express their views on a question.

Mr. Whitehead referred to the debate in the House of Lords recently on the admission of counsel in the Newfoundland fisheries debate.

The motion was then amended, "immediately prior to" being inserted in place of "on" before "second reading."

The Standing Orders being suspended, the Acting Governor put Mr. Whitehead's resolution, saying that it rested entirely with the members as to whether they would permit the petitioners in this case, and he did not wish to bias any one in any way as to what they would do.

There was no further discussion, and the motion was carried.

RETROSPECTIVE. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to give the same validity to Ordinances Nos. 18 and 19 of 1884 as if they had been proclaimed to come into force on the 23rd day of September, 1884."

The Acting Attorney-General seconded, and the Council afterwards went into Committee on the Bill.

THE PORTS. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "The Ports Protection Ordinance, 1891." He said that there were already two Ordinances in existence dealing with the matter of the Ports Protection Ordinance, 1888, and the Stone-cutters' Island Ordinance, 1889. This Bill was more of a general nature, its purpose being to prevent any person, not being a military officer in uniform, from going into the ports. It was introduced under the direction of the Secretary of State.

The Acting Attorney-General seconded.

Mr. Ho Kai asked if it would not be more convenient to consolidate the three Ordinances, in which he was supported by Mr. Whitehead. The Bill was read a second time, and on the Council going into Committee.

The Acting Colonial Secretary stated that it would entail considerable trouble to combine the Ordinances, especially as the present Bill was somewhat dissimilar from the others.

MISCELLANEOUS. The remaining business was the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide against abuses connected with the erection of Public Latrines," second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Public Health Ordinance, 1889," and third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the making of a table of fees to be taken in connection with the grant of Letters Patent in this Colony."

The Council then adjourned until the 19th inst.

## LORD KNUTSFORD ON THE ESTIMATES.

The following interesting despatch to Governor des Vaux from Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 29th February and dealing with the Hongkong Estimates for 1891, was laid before the Legislative Council on the 9th inst.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fleming's despatch No. 449 of 22nd December last, submitting the Estimates for 1891.

I am glad to observe that these Estimates have been drawn up in general accordance with the model form, which accompanied my circular despatch of 4th February, 1890, with one exception, namely that "temporary" has been substituted for "permanent" in the heading of the ordinary superannuation allowance. I am not distinguished as such, but on this point I will address you hereafter.

The proposed Estimates of Expenditure would, if the Extraordinary Works were carried out in full, almost exhaust the existing balances, and it seems desirable that the state of the finances of the Colony should be carefully reviewed at an early date, and that the Government should be enabled to resort to a loan in the event of the year, such necessity should become apparent, you should report fully to me as some period before the usual period for drawing up next year's Estimates.

As regards the details of the general scheme of increased salaries on the present Estimates, I will address you separately in reply to Mr. Fleming's despatch No. 438 of 15th December last. I approve the proposed increase of emolument to Chinese members of the Fire Brigade referred to in the 3rd paragraph of the despatch under acknowledgment, but I would observe that it would perhaps have been better, in view of additional requirements, if the distribution of this additional sum had been shown, instead of being voted as a lump sum under the designation of "Extra pay to Chinese \$1,170."

I notice, with regret, that the vote for the Audit Department was objected to by the unofficial members of the Council, but I consider that the recent discovery of serious defalcations in the Post Office showed the need for efficient audit, and that the system lately introduced affords the best security against losses and irregularities, and I do not doubt that when it has had a fair trial, this will be recognised in Hongkong.

Before sanctioning the vote of \$19,000 for electric lighting of the streets, referred to in paragraph 4 of despatch under acknowledgment, I shall be glad to be informed how far it is proposed to substitute electricity for gas in lighting the streets, in what parts of the town, and what will be the total increase in the annual expenditure, if any, ultimately involved.

Since writing your despatch under acknowledgment, you will have received my despatches Nos. 273 and 274 of 21st November last, regarding the proposed extension of the Gaol, and I shall await the result of the action which you are therein directed to take.

As regards the Extraordinary Public Works for 1891, I have taken on these Estimates, I have to remind you that in my despatch on last year's Estimates I limited my approval to those works "to which the Colony is already committed and to those which are deemed to be of urgent necessity," but Mr. Fleming's despatch, No. 313 of 28th August last, forwarding a memorandum on the Public Works in execution or contemplation, did not clearly indicate what works were already begun or in progress, and it was not until I received your despatch of 10th September last, that I was enabled to proceed with them or commence them during last year. I gather, however, from the last column but one on page 33 of the 1891 Estimates that a considerable number of new Public Works were begun during 1890, which must therefore be taken to have been sanctioned by the qualified approval referred to above as given in my despatch No. 67 of 18th April last.

I proceed to refer to some of the works planned on the present Estimates, in order to be guided as to such urgent necessity that it was necessary to proceed with them or commence them during last year. I gather, however, from the last column but one on page 33 of the 1891 Estimates that a considerable number of new Public Works were begun during 1890, which must therefore be taken to have been sanctioned by the qualified approval referred to above as given in my despatch No. 67 of 18th April last.

As regards (item 1) the Central Market, (item 10) Cattle Depot Extension and (item 11) Slaughter House, &c., I trust that it will be found possible to carry out the strong recommendations of the unofficial members of the Council, (in enclosure 8 to despatch under acknowledgment) as to reducing the estimated cost of these works, and before committing the Colony to the proposed expenditure, I request you to furnish me with a special report as to the possibility of some appreciable reduction in regard to each of them.

I have also to request you to report whether you cannot adopt the suggestion of the unofficial members, that a portion of the Hospital Staff quarters (items 15 and 16), which are said to be on too large and extravagant a scale, should be converted into an addition to the Hospital, and whether in that case (item 16) the plan for alterations and additions to the Hospital cannot be dispensed with. In the meantime I will suspend my sanction to this vote.

I am prepared to approve the vote for (item 27) Magazines for Explosives and Pier at Stone-cutters' Island, if it is really of primary and immediate importance to proceed with them this year, but if not, one or both of them should be postponed, in view of the considerable number of other works in hand. The expenditure on these two works should appear in the Estimates separately, and I shall be glad to see a report put to this. The argument that because the law does not exist in England, it should not be enacted here, cannot, I submit, be seriously maintained, as the circumstances and extent of the local market differ so greatly from that of England and afford scope and opportunity for practices which it would perhaps be useless to attempt on a larger scale.

At the same time I admit that the objection that it is a restriction on the freedom of contract is one which deserves consideration. It is in my opinion the only serious objection against this Bill.

The Secretary of State wired on October 21st: "In reply to your despatch No. 317 of 26th September, if unofficial members of Council agree, I have no objection" (so that the proposed bill being a private measure and allowing both official and unofficial members perfect freedom of action, it has every prospect of being fairly fought out on its merits).

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public good, if it is more in the public interest that it should be to some extent restricted, there can be no valid objection to the proposed change on this ground.

But as the measure is one of some importance Mr. Keewick and the Acting Attorney-General, Mr. Keewick, expressed a desire that I should send a copy of it for your Lordship's consideration before further proceeding with it in the Legislative Council, more especially so as the Council will not meet until the beginning of October.

I therefore enclose a copy of the Bill, as also a memorandum in explanation of it which has been drawn up by the Acting Attorney-General. In so far as my own opinion is concerned, I cannot but think the measure a desirable one, and I shall be glad to receive your Lordship's views upon it as soon as possible, inasmuch as Mr. Keewick will naturally be anxious to proceed with the Bill, should it receive your Lordship's approval, without any unnecessary delay.

I forward, for your Lordship's information, the report, as taken from the *Hongkong Daily Press*, of the observations that were made when the Bill was introduced by Mr. Keewick on the 21st of July last.

Here Mr. Keewick's memorandum arrived, and the following despatch was received:—

"This Bill is based on *Leiman's Act* (30 Vic. ch. 89) was introduced by the Hon. J. J. Keewick in order to check and if possible to stop for the future the great gambling in shares which took place last year in Hongkong and which led to great abuses and evils and to the ruin of many."

"This gambling exists to a certain extent now and may be renewed at any moment. Two or three large operations, and the market will be solidly for delivery at future dates cannot doubt in Hongkong rule the market, and by continuing to sell, they lower considerably the price of the stock they are dealing in, thereby either ruining or causing heavy losses to those who have bought, and injuring the stock by depreciating it without any good reason, to the prejudice of *bona fide* shareholders, and this is done by unscrupulous speculators who have no interest in the stock."

"If only the regular, or what I would call professional gamblers, or the stock market, it would not be such a public matter as it has become, but a great many young men and others who have some money to risk are induced to buy shares for future dates on fair promises, trusting that they will be fairly dealt with, and afterwards find that they are exposed to risks which are not far removed from being criminal. There is no doubt that the evil is very great and that it should be stopped if possible—the recent cases of embezzlement by bank clerks and others which have been unravelled at Criminal Sessions have no doubt the origin in excessive and rash speculations in shares."

"The proposed law would not in any way interfere with legitimate business or speculation, and would be welcomed by all except a few jobbers, speculators and brokers."

"On the other hand it is urged against the Bill that it is a serious interference with the freedom of contract which should not be restricted unless public interests required it; that there are no public interests involved, but only the relief and protection of private individuals who have been taken into the contracts; that no such law has been passed in England and no sufficient reason has been shown why such an exceptional measure should be introduced here, and that even if the law was passed it would be evaded as the English Act has been so evaded."

"From what I have seen and learnt as Official Assessor, I can state that there is a very great amount of selling and buying shares which is not *bona fide* or legitimate speculation but rash and extravagant gambling, and I should be glad to see a law put to this. The argument that because the law does not exist in England, it should not be enacted here, cannot, I submit, be seriously maintained, as the circumstances and extent of the local market differ so greatly from that of England and afford scope and opportunity for practices which it would perhaps be useless to attempt on a larger scale."

"At the same time I admit that the objection that it is a restriction on the freedom of contract is one which deserves consideration. It is in my opinion the only serious objection against this Bill."

The Secretary of State wired on October 21st: "In reply to your despatch No. 317 of 26th September, if unofficial members of Council agree, I have no objection" (so that the proposed bill being a private measure and allowing both official and unofficial members perfect freedom of action, it has every prospect of being fairly fought out on its merits).

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## MARRIAGE.

On 30th May, at the British Consulate, Kowloon, before H.H.M. Consul, and afterwards at the Union Protestant Church, by the Rev. W. Weston, M.A., CHARLES FRANKLIN, GEORGE GAVIN, to EDITH, daughter of the late George Nankivell. No Cards.

## BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 4th June, the wife of ARTHUR J. REEKS, of a son.

## DEATHS.

On the 5th of May, on board the steamship *Emeralda*, at Port Said, EGYPT, the wife of Andrew Johnston.

At Tientsin, on the 21st May, the Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, M.A., of the London Missionary Society.

On the 26th May, at the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, WILLIAM SMITH BRAZIER, late Commander of the Chinese Customs Revenue steamer *Lekin*, aged 30 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

## THE MISSIONARIES AND THE DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.

As far as we can figure it out, the skirmishing which is alleged to be going on between the benighted heathen and the Disseminators of Light in the various ports on the Yangtze should be worth about \$40,000 more this year to the various Foreign Missionary Societies in England, apart from the small margin of profit left over when the Chinese Government has finished paying "compensation." For the last six months there has been what Mr. WOODHOUSE, P.M., C.M.G., would call a shadowy something in the air up North which led those who cultivated the habit of observation to conclude that trouble might be expected, and that the only way to avoid it was by leaving China—or the Northern part of it at any rate—to the legitimate owners. But the Good Seed had to be sown, or the eight million dollars annually divided among the toilers in the Vineyard might be diverted into other channels. So the missionary band kept right on, confident in the righteousness of their cause—or of their ability to represent matters in the missionary press, if a crisis did come, as to make it look all right. And now we hear of surging mobs, dismantled churches, heroic defences by Brothers So-and-so, bloodshed, and in not a few cases death.

And all for what? For the reason that a crowd of men and women, actuated either by fanatic zeal or tempted by the very comfortable terms offered by the competing Missionary Societies, choose to go, armed with a moderately good religion that they and their countrymen don't nearly live up to, and try to force it down the throats of another race who have pretty well as good a creed, which they also do not follow. And this crowd of intruders go wandering around in places where they are not allowed under our treaties, and when they collide with the opposition apostles who shave their heads and believe in Taoism, and Buddhism, and many other isms, and a window gets broken, then they expect the nearest Consul to get up in the middle of the night, in his pyjamas, and wire to the Foreign Office to send a few fleets along. People are beginning to get reconciled to hearing of missionaries being converted into *mayonnais* and mince meat, and so far as public opinion in the Far East goes we believe we express it when we say that the popular desire is to see the whole band of snuff-busters return from the field of their vain labors to the obscurity of their Little Bethels at home. Not that there is any prospect of that very desirable consummation being arrived at for some time, though—the oracle is worked too well at home. In a recent issue of the *Yorkshire Herald* we read that "Yesterday evening a largely attended meeting was held in the Soldiers' Institute, Clifford-street, when an address on China was given by the Rev. Mr. HOSKINSON, late of Hangchow, where he has laboured for some years as a missionary connected with the Church of England. The Rev. W. H. COLLINS presided. Mr. HOSKINSON, spoke of the solemn reality of the millions of Chinese living far away in heathenism. Clergymen in England were employed for the most part in caring for the people who were professed Christians, while the Chinese were absolutely without a teacher in some parts. He addressed some interesting particulars concerning his experience, and urged the necessity of more Christians being sent to a people who were willing to hear their message. At the close the Chairman remarked that as a result of many years of labour in China he was convinced that the Chinese were capable of descending to depths of wickedness and immorality which were unknown in this country."

In the same page, in almost cuttully, we read that a solicitor has been remanded for embezzling a few thousand pounds belonging to clients; a few murders have been committed, and Mr. DE COBAIN, M.P., has been "descending to depths of immorality" which we have no hesitation in saying are unparalleled amongst Chinese of equal social standing. In another page we find the Rev. W. SCARROVON, lately a missionary in China, telling a lot of people at a *stanc* of the Wesleyan Auxiliary Missionary Society that "the China lay mission was proceeding in the purpose of aggressive Evangelism," which evoked a contribution, including church collections, of over £155.

The "aggressive Evangelism" has also been called for the aid of war vessels up the Yangtze, to protect such men as the "Rev." D. W. NICHOLS, of Nanking, concerning whom a fellow-gospelier wrote admiringly to a Shanghai contemporary, a few days ago, in "vivid" depicting the scenes during the alleged riot. "One gallant island NICHOLS rushed through the crowd

asking for the ring-leader, and on finding him he grabbed his gun, and dragged him through the rioters, outside the gate, the crowd following. Mr. N. then stood in the doorway and kept the mob at bay with a revolver for perhaps an hour or two, while the ring-leader tried to urge on the mob, once partially pulling a knife out of his sleeve. When our brave friend was just about to give up, an official came along with soldiers and Mr. N. seized the ring-leader again and handed him over to the official, who said he would take his head off on the spot, but Mr. N. told them not to do it there but to take him to the yamhs and cut it off there!

What did Christ say about revolvers? Mr. NICHOLS? How did St. Peter get on when he started in your line? Or St. Paul among the Ephesians? But then, that was a different time. In those days missionaries supported themselves, and actually made converts. There was not "aggressive evangelism."

## THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION QUESTION.

We gravely fear that it is such a far cry from Hongkong to Downing Street that all the walling and invective that has been heard in this colony in the matter of the Military Contribution during the last nine months will never reach the ears of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, judging from Mr. GOSCHEN's tone, when replying to the arguments in favor of a more liberal policy towards the Crown Colonies advanced by Sir R. FOWLER and Sir T. SUTHERLAND in the House of Commons seven weeks ago, he had evidently determined to shew a surplus in this year's Budget, and the fact that he did so at the expense of the handful of Britons toiling for a living ten thousand miles from home did not weigh one grain with him. It is a gloomy time like the present that a Colony feels the want of a representative body to safeguard its interests at home; who can shatter such specious and specious arguments as Goschen advanced, founded on Governor de Vaux's Unhappy Despatch, "that if our colonies were progressing in wealth, population, and every other attribute of prosperity, it was but fair that they should in some fixed proportion bear the increased cost of defence." Only an optimistic turn-of-mind Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a surplus up his sleeve, could regard the state of affairs in the Far East as "progressive," when commerce is passing through a severe crisis like the present, when distress almost without parallel exists among the European residents, though thinly veiled by the system of credit which mercifully prevails. This doubling of the Military Contribution, one needs to remember, is not some abstract principle which merely amounts to a question of sentiment; it means a very serious and immediate increase in the taxes which every resident in this Colony is now paying. It means that the consolidated rates, which now amount to between 13 and 14 per cent. on the amount of rent paid, will be raised to produce \$20,000 a year more, and unless the public of Hongkong take a much less invertebrate attitude in the matter, and publicly support their representatives in Council, we may look forward to the impost becoming permanent.

To Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND's suggestion for the appointment of a Committee or Commission to examine into the rights and wrongs of the matter there is only one objection—that it is altogether too simple and sensible a method of dealing with this vexed question for the Government to adopt. There will be a dissolution of Parliament before the end of 1891; the Ministry need a fat Budget to point to on the hustings; they will have a strong card to play in this proposition for free State education, and what is it to them that the surplus is exhausted from a few unfortunate residents in distant Imperial coaling-stations, whose only privileges in the way of education are those of paying about ten times the home price for a very inferior article, judging from the children who have come under our observation.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow (5th inst.), if Major-General BAKER desires to gain for himself the reputation of a plain, frank soldier-Administrator, he will tell the public in that double capacity, precisely what has been done, why it has been done, and if there is any reasonable hope of getting redress. The opportunity is there—Mr. WATKINSON has asked a few questions which require a different answer to the usual bald, unsatisfactory responses which the Colonial Secretary is accustomed to make "by command of his Excellency." If we are, to be legally, robbed we are entitled to know the reason why.

## RUSSELL &amp; CO.

Reports of a more or less damaging character regarding the stability of this, about the oldest established and most deservedly honored and respected commercial house in China, have been current for weeks past; five days ago confident predictions were made in certain exclusive circles that a crisis was imminent; this morning (3rd inst.), we regret to say, it was authoritatively stated that the famous and popular Kee-chong Hong had come, hopelessly to grief. Our enquiries into the circumstances contributing to this disastrous result have, so far, not been flatteringly successful; the principals of the Firm have treated our representatives with all due courtesy and respect, but naturally, personal interests and engagements monopolized their time; and whilst willing to afford us all particulars desirable for public information, they had to postpone the inevitable interview with the Press.

However, the Firm would appear to be involved beyond hope of recovery; and it is

current gossip that this collapse, alleged to be chiefly owing to great losses in exchange at the Shanghai branch, has been unduly hastened by the action of the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who, on their own responsibility, are understood to have declared "war to the knife" against the lately established National Bank of China and all connected with that promising enterprise. A meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Directorate is reported to have been held this afternoon to decide on the course to be adopted in regard to Messrs. RUSSELL & CO., but as to what took place we shall doubtless have to wait until the complacent higgings of that most ignoble Sanhedrim prove themselves worthy of their hire. The liabilities of Messrs. RUSSELL & CO. to the great (?) local Bank are variously stated to the Rialto to total from fifty thousand to five lakhs of dollars; but as we have not professionally looked through the Bank's books, we cannot pretend to vouch for the accuracy of any of these alarming statements.

It is said that a new firm, Messrs. TOMES and SHERMAN, will continue the general business of the grand old house that, in the vicissitudes of commercial ups-and-downs, has met such dire misfortune; but we do not at present even stop to minutely inquire into the truth or inaccuracy of that report—we can only sincerely regret the downfall of RUSSELL & CO. and respectfully offer our heartfelt sympathies to Mr. WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, one of the straightest and most thorough-going gentlemen the Far East has yet known.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Mercury* alligators have again made an appearance in the river at Shanghai, and bathed in now with cast-iron suits on.

The luxury of conveying his master (Mr. D. Kennedy) to the Infernal regions in language replete with sultriness and bromine has cost one Chan Tak, a bus driver, fourteen days in distance vile.

The *Glanary*, the second boat with tears for Russia, left Hankow at 2 a.m. on Tuesday (2nd inst.) and reached Chinkiang at 9 a.m. on Wednesday. Owing to the death of one of the stewards on the way down, the vessel was detained till 1 p.m. by the funeral. She reached Woosung on Thursday morning and sailed again at 9 a.m.

As we said was probable, a few days ago, the firm of Russell & Co. has been re-organized, under the title of Robert Sherman & Co. The affairs of the old firm are still being wound up, but information as to the state of things at Shanghai and New York is still wanting. In the meantime it is impossible to even approximately fix the amount of liabilities.

The *Hongkong News* states that the native papers give credence to an extraordinary statement that two coolies, whose names were given, were immured in the coal bunkers of the *Empress of India* when she left Kobe, being by some mistake shut in behind a great mass of coal. If the story is true their experience to Shanghai would be anything but enviable.

TSANG A CHU, a gentleman of no particular occupation, was charged at the Magistracy on the 9th inst. with having stolen a water-pipe, the property of the Government. The Attorney-General did not prosecute in this instance either, but all the same Tsang was ordered ten days of violent recreation in that establishment where water pipes and policemen are as strangers in the land.

The *Sin-pao* has the following native story:—While the Emperor was fasting and composing his thoughts before offering a sacrifice at the Altar of Heaven, a eunuch in the Palace became very drunk, and created a terrible disturbance, throwing his knife and staff about the room. The Emperor, disturbed from his reverie, caused the arrest of the eunuch. The sentence returned by the Board of Punishments is transportation for life.

A COMPETITION of the Hongkong Rifle Association took place on Saturday last, at the Short Range Handicap Challenge Cup and Range Sports. Sgt. Robertson, H.K.P., won the cup and 300 yards spoon, P.C. A. Watson winning the 200 yards spoon. There were ten competitors, the following being the two best scores:—

Sgt. W. Robertson, 1000 yds. 61 points. Total 61.  
P.C. A. Watson, 900 yds. 51 points. Total 51.

Thus the *Hyogo News*—It laments the Japanese journals. Not only has he a sensitive Government to fear, but he has also an irritable populace to cater for. He sails between Seylla and Charybdis. The *Yokohama Specimen* recently published a criticism on some theatrical performances at Sakagishima, stating that such exhibitions were likely to corrupt the manners of the people. To prove that their manners were incapable of corruption the critics of the district attacked the office and the residence of the critic, doing so much damage that in order to escape the wrath of the police, and, falling to gain wisdom by sad experience, the same paper in a later issue attacked the *gisha* as a class, and called them unfit for general society, besides bestowing on them many naughty epithets, which, ladies of that class, who hover on the fringe of what is fashionable and what is frail, resent the more deeply the nearer they come to the truth. They called on their admirers, and once again the office was stormed. Truly the journalist whistles to mend public morals treads a thorny path.

Advices from Hankow dated 30th May state that the course of the market during the week had been disappointing, owing to the strong demand that had existed for tea for price, even English buyers in many cases taking parcels at 30 per cent. premium on last year's tea rates. This however was not likely to continue, as the discrepancy compared with London values was too glaring. The deficiency in settlements was considered to be chiefly in purchases for Russia. Cargo of the *Myosun* was taken to Hankow, 2,210,541 lbs. Kukling tea 2,200,711 lbs. 2,240,000, or about 600,000 more of Hankow, and less of Kukling tea than last year. The steamship *Talmon* left on the 29th full at 4.51. Through freight old Shanghai is 40s. per ton. Though this year's yield may show a trifling improvement in quality, the place of the above cargo in the crop is much as last year. Nibochewas are also much above last year's values, but an average of these would be misleading; as many such of high cost are held over, and occasional settlements of them would make the scale look worse than it really is, but values obtained still shows about 1d. to 1½d. worse than last season.

The *Sin-pao* remarks that during the Spring examination of prisoners under sentence of death, by the Governor-General, the Governor, and the Provincial Judge of Canton, there were only four prisoners, an exceptionally small number.—Not when we take into consideration the fact that nearly 150 have been executed within the last two months.

The new Formosa tea-crop is larger and finer than it has been for many years. The growers thus far have been a little upish on account of the superior quality of the leaf, says the *Amoy Times*, so that the chief if not the sole buyers thus far have been the Chinese houses. The increased output, however, will soon cause a fall in prices, and a heavy shipment to Amoy.

The *Haitian* has had a day out up North. The *Poachi* ran into her on May 30th. In the *Poachi* river, the *Haitian* being around at the time, as well as bending junky sails; some wood-work on the upper deck and two awning spars were also broken. A salt junk also ran into the *Haitian* and broke the rig-staff. A third accident occurred to the same ship by the tow-boat *Leath* running into her after-part, but she did not do much damage.

ASTONISHMENT only faintly describes the shock that the Chief Justice gave on the 9th inst. when he asked a police sergeant, who was "made respondent in an appeal against a Magistrate's conviction," if he was legally represented, and the man said "No." We won't ask where the Crown Solicitor was, as that indefinable official deers out Court for a moment on his own account; later on, but we do ask if the Government retain his services to conduct semi-private prosecutions, and "ignore cases obviously requiring his attention and assistance." We shall deal with this scandal at length in the course of a day or two.

ADVICES from Manila by the *Diamond* state that the complications between the Spanish Government (the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are in prospect of settlement. A judge having jurisdiction over another district to which the branch institution has been directed to investigate matters, a telegram giving instructions to that effect being received from Madrid, and the *Comercio* states that the matter is to be thoroughly gone into at an early date. On the 8th inst. was a public holiday in Manila, and the reopening of the Bank would therefore probably take place on the 9th. We refrain from reproducing what public opinion in Manila says about the *China Mail's* twaddle.

It is amusing, says the *Yokohama Specimen*, to see how the Otsu affair has improved the attention of the local ricksha-men towards foreigners, and a little mishap is greeted with great joy. They stand around with a Carewshik expression in their eye, and seem ready to receive a "decoration and \$5,000 a year." If they keep it up they will strike some Yokohama Prince going home drunk some night, and if properly handled, will get a decoration that will have a black ground and a blue border which will be hung under the left eye until it fades out. The local Princes are not giving away \$5,000 in a lump sum, but a number of their chiefs can be found aggregating about this amount, and it can be used as an income, but they will be like the *Hutch* and have a hard time in getting any *outcome* from a bankroll. Worked properly we can have quite a number of ricksha nobles.

The relations between the authorities at Hongkong and Kowloon City are a little strained to-day (9th inst.), and it is probable that the British Minister at that important port will ask for his passports to-morrow. If not soon, and the *Manila* will be ordered to go round for firing practice. A few days ago a lot of gamblers were arrested near Hungnam, by Sergeant Hannah and a Chinese detective, and punished at the Police Court. Among the gamblers were several "braves" belonging to the Customs at Kowloon City. Yesterday morning the detective went over to the latter place to interview a secret agent there, when, just as he crossed the boundary, a lot of the Chinese seized and searched him, and finding that he had a revolver, took him before the European in charge of the station. The detective in vain pointed out that his revolver bore the English Government stamp, and produced his whistle—he was handed over to the military officer, who had him immured in a foul cell in the *yamhs*. On news being received in the colony the authorities made strong representations to the Chinese officials, and at 10 p.m. the detective was released.

Those who remember the terrific consequences of the volcanic eruption of Bandaisan, and the *Yagan Gassai*, will receive the news that Fuji threatens to become actively inclined, with anything but joy. The last eruption of this once active volcano was in 1707, when Tokyo, then Yedo, was covered in ashes several inches deep. We do not care to contemplate the inconvenience, not to say danger, which might possibly be experienced should Fuji continue its present symptoms. It has been recently discovered that the area around the summit of Bandaisan, and the *Yagan Gassai*, is a considerably heightened temperature. To such an extent has the heat increased, indeed, that it is said eggs can be cooked and *sake* warmed in a very short period by placing them on the mountain side. The circuit thus heated has been extended to a *pho* on each side. There have been subterranean noises and rumbles, too, which are sufficiently alarming in themselves. Experts have been despatched from the capital in order to ascertain the cause of the increased heat, and the indications are that the predecessors of a hot spring, we fear an outbreak which will be fraught with interest only to our seismological friends is imminent.

## THE HAPPY TAOTAI.

Who is the happy Taotai? Who is he? That every graduate should wish to be. He is the court that blindly doth dispense justice—in cases which involve no peace or gain, but only a reward of phrases sent to the Emperor. He is the court that doth dispense justice in cases which involve no peace or gain, but only a reward of phrases sent to the Emperor. He is the court that doth dispense justice in cases which involve no peace or gain, but only a reward of phrases sent to the Emperor.

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We are informed that the Viceroy Li Hung-chang is going to start another cotton mill in Shanghai on his own account; says the *Mercury*, his nephew Chang, formerly in the Government service in Formosa, being nominated to start the undertaking, which we are told will have a capital of a million to commence with.

On the 9th of last month an earthquake occurred in Shensi Province, travelling from east to west. The shock was rather severe, over a thousand houses being knocked down, and a score of people killed in various parts of the Province. The phenomenon was only slightly felt in the capital. Telegraphic news has been received in Shanghai from Kirin stating that a terrific tornado has passed over Pi-guau, blowing down a great many houses, some poles belonging to the Chinese Telegraph Company, and doing a great deal of damage otherwise.

The formal notification of the suspension of business by the old firm of Russell & Co. was made yesterday, a telegram having been received from New York to the effect that its affairs had been placed in the hands of Mr. Henry Hannah, late chief clerk there, as assignee. Mr. W. S. Taylor will act for him at his branch, Mr. Cass at Amoy, and Mr. Hunter at Shanghai. At a private meeting of the China and Manila Steamship Company, held on the 9th inst., it was resolved to transfer the general management of the business to the new firm, Messrs. R. Sherman & Co.

High winds and dust still prevail at Tientsin, and a correspondent and the reports from the surrounding country in regard to the prospective winter crop are not encouraging. Many of the villagers are still in great straits. The General Relief Committee is about closing its year. Some private funds are yet in hand because of a lack of distributors. It is possible that they will be more needed next winter than at the present time. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building has been condemned, and is about to be torn down, when a more eminently suitable will be erected in its place. It is rumored also that the projected water-works are likely to become a reality, though the completion of a company. This is doubtless the best form for it to assume, and it is greatly to be hoped, that the scheme will be consummated. It is the great need of the settlement.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—

H.K. & C. M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.	\$100
G. Coates, Esq.	25
Anon.	25
Messrs. W. Hewitt & Co.	25
C. H. Simons, Esq.	15
Ex. Osborne, Esq.	10
Messrs. J. Peabody & Co.	10
W. Powell, Esq.	10
D. Musso, Esq.	10
Y. Yokohama, Esq.	5
J. Mitchell, Esq.	5
W. Parlane, Esq.	5
A. J. Gomes, Esq.	5
J. W. Kinghorn, Esq.	5
L. J. Lopes, Esq.	5
T. Silberman, Esq.	2

It is with no ordinary feeling of relief that we learn to inform our English readers that there is at last a rent in the war-cloud that has been hanging over our heads for a couple of weeks. All this time, no doubt, they, like ourselves, have been wrought up to a pitiable pitch of nervous excitement, but—Heaven be praised!—the outlook is now brighter, and after all the *Victor* and the *Messana* may not be ordered out for active service. "Brownie" has shown signs of relenting, and on condition that the tobacco factories are not interfered with by the Manila Government, he may be pleased to withdraw his previous declaration of war. There is no doubt whatever but that the Philippine Government will take advantage of his merciful terms with avidity, and that Manila will now be spared. What we bewail, though, is that after having gone to the expense of a full-blown war-correspondent (article, too) his services will no longer be required, and that the expense of his passage back to Kowloon City will weigh us down for all time and eternity.

MR. F. ALLMACHER has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the Korean Government. As such he is to superintend the Mint, the electric light stock of the nation, a steam paper mill, and other Government engineering business, the Government steamers very likely, and probably also the Arsenal and future railways. In Chemulpo he has built some houses of his own, and thereby proved his capacity that besides being a qualified engineer, he is also a capital architect. He served his time in the Imperial German Navy, and was until quite recently Chief Engineer of the Korean Government steamer *Harbin* ("Sea Dragon"). The appointment, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, may imply a new departure in the development of the rich mineral resources of the country, well known to exist. He has repeatedly visited the quartz-reefs and coal mines inland of Massampo and Pusan, and the coal and iron mines on the Pingyang River, which are in close proximity to each other. The quartz-crushing mill imported about two years ago is still waiting to be put up, the experts who brought it out from the U.S. having returned to where they came from, to discontinue between themselves and their employers, and also amongst themselves. The amount of gold dust exported annually will never be accurately known; only a small portion being passed through the Custom House, the rest being taken by passengers personally, but the sooner gold and silver coins take the place at the present fearfully debased cash the better. A dollar is worth now from 250 to 300 small cash, but only from 400 to 500 large, and some Chinese and Japanese merchants have lost heavily owing to the exchange. No more cash are being made just now; that is, the reason why the import of silver, which was used largely in its manufacture (besides copper and lead) has dropped. It is hoped that with Mr. Allmacher at the head of the Mint matters will largely improve. It is generally understood that Mr. Allmacher, who knows the requirements of the Korean river and coast traffic better than most other people acquainted with Korea, has designed several steamers, but it seems not to be decided yet whether they shall be built in China or Japan; they will certainly supply a long felt want, the present means of locomotion between the capital of Korea and the sea-coast being of the same nature as those of prehistoric, or at least ante-diluvian times, and utterly inadequate to the rapidly rising requirements of the Korean trade.

## THE SANITARY BOARD.

In view of the approaching contest for the two vacancies on the Sanitary Board, a *Telegraph* representative called on the various candidates yesterday afternoon in the hope of eliciting an expression of opinion from them.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys had very little to say. He thought the greater part of the work that the Board had to get through had been done during the past three years. The principal achievement

was the adoption of the separate system of drainage, but there had also been an immense amount of work in Committee, of which the public heard nothing. He thought a Municipality would be an improvement on the Sanitary Board—if reliable, public-spirited men could be got, not otherwise. But he had very slight hopes of seeing such an organization in his time. In the meantime he was very well satisfied with the Sanitary Board, its constitution, its method of election, and its work.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., was not so well pleased with the present Board. Up to six years ago, he said, there was no sanitary organization here at all; the cleanliness of the place was looked after by the Police, and by anyone whom it might concern. Then a Sanitary Board was formed, the members being Government nominees. This Board exercised a sort of supervision, but its principal work was the evolution of the present Public Health Ordinance. Three years ago that Ordinance was passed. In a modified form, the great advantage was thus gained that the sanitation of the colony was looked after by a Board sitting with open doors, instead of by the officials of the Surveyor-General's department, who might have made the Ordinance cause very great annoyance to the public. The new Board, if it did nothing else, prevented this, by pointing out defects in the Ordinance and getting a considerable number of them amended.

A NEW SANITARY BOARD. But, said Mr. Francis, the Board also obtained the approval of Governor de Vaux to a very much more powerful organization than it is at present. Dr. Cantile, Mr. Ede, and myself formulated a scheme which we submitted in the form of a Memorandum to the Surveyor-General's department, who might have made the Ordinance cause very great annoyance to the public. The new Board, if it did nothing else, prevented this, by pointing out defects in the Ordinance and getting a considerable number of them amended.

Mr. Shelton Hooper, the new candidate, said, "The drainage question is practically a thing of the past. When the 'separate' system was brought forward and recommended by Mr. Cooper, two years ago, it was most severely criticized by many persons, but it has now established its value by practical work, and there is no longer anything to dispute about in the matter of system. The control of the drains and sewers is another matter entirely, and should be revised. It is absurd and anomalous that the main drains should be under the Public Works Department, while the house drains run into them, and are under the Sanitary Board. At present, as Mr. Cooper acts as the Board's consulting engineer and the Government Water Authority (and, in my opinion, most capably fills both offices) there is no clashing, and as long as he remains there will be no need for alteration. But that cannot continue always, and it is a manifest incongruity that the Board should have control and responsibility over house drains, and not the Public Works Department, which the house drains run into them, and are under the Sanitary Board. At present, as Mr. Cooper acts as the Board's consulting engineer and the Government Water Authority (and, in my opinion, most capably fills both offices) there is no clashing, and as long as he remains there will be no need for alteration. But that cannot continue always, and it is a manifest incongruity that the Board should have control and responsibility over house drains, and not the Public Works Department, which the house drains run into them, and are under the Sanitary Board. At present, as Mr. Cooper acts as the Board's consulting engineer and the Government Water Authority (and, in my opinion, most capably fills both offices) there is no clashing, and as long as he remains there will be no need for alteration. 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